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her own locality, these pictures will enforce a lesson which it is to be hoped will make the American citizen of the future more public spirited and our communities better places to live in than we now enjoy. C. B. COLEMAN.

GENERAL JOHN TIPTON.

Mr. M. M. Pershing, editor of the *Tipton Advocate*, has recently written and published a sketch of General John Tipton. He briefly summarizes the career of Tipton as soldier, senator and citizen. The description of the march from Corydon to the battlefield of Tippecanoe and the account of the battle itself are enlivened by extracts from Tipton's journal, bad spelling and all. The bitter hatred of Tipton against the Indians is clearly pointed out.

Tipton was a member of the commission which selected the site for the capital of the State. He was afterward a member of the United States Senate (1831-'38), and a leader in the development of the commonwealth.

It is a matter of congratulation that some were thoughtful enough to commemorate him by naming a county Tipton.

Mr. Pershing deserves credit for this work on early Indiana history. (Printed for private circulation.)

Beginnings of Indianapolis School System.—A contribution to educational history that is worthy of especial note is a series of articles by Prof. A. C. Shortridge on the beginnings of the present Indianapolis school system appearing in the *Indianapolis News* under date of March 14, 21 and 28, and April 4 and 11, 1908. Professor Shortridge, now superannuated and long since out of active school work, may fairly be regarded as the father of certain features that make the Indianapolis schools to-day among the best in the country. He became superintendent of the public schools of the city in 1863, and served in that capacity for eleven years, during which the high school, the public library, the Teachers' Training School and education for the negroes were all developed as parts of a growing system. This was at a time when public sentiment was not educated as it is to-day, and it required strenuous and persistent effort to

promote growth. Mr. Shortridge, more than any other man, was instrumental in securing much that is established to-day, and he is the only man now living that can tell the details of much of the educational history of that period. Some things that have remained unrecorded or been recorded erroneously, he now sets forth authoritatively. In preparing his articles for the press Mr. Shortridge has been seriously handicapped, being blind and virtually without assistance. This part of his task has been long preparing, and that he has at last got it into print is a matter for congratulation. Professor Shortridge, now seventy-five years old, is held in honored remembrance in Indianapolis, and "Shortridge High School," of that city, is a monument to him that will carry his name into the future.

Indian History.—Jacob P. Dunn, who is the recognized authority on the Indians of Indiana, has recently published in the *Indianapolis News*, several articles on the aborigines. On the 14th of December last appeared "Little Turtle, of the Miamis;" December 21, "Little Turtle's Rout by Wayne;" January 4, "Indian Witches Burned to Death" (by the Prophet, at the Delaware towns); March 21, "The Defense of Fort Harrison;" April 17, "The Removal of the Potawottomis from Northern Indiana;" April 25, "When Fall Creek Ran with Blood" (the famous hangings at Pendleton for Indian murders); May 23, "The Pigeon Roost Massacre;" May 30, "Logan the Brave Saved Fort Wayne." Most of these themes have been treated before, but Mr. Dunn has considered them with more thoroughness than the casual newspaper writer, and developed some items hitherto unused.